Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-10. (Canceled)

Claim 11. (Previously Presented) A method of treating a prion disorder in a mammalian subject suffering from the disorder, comprising administering to the subject a dosage of an agent effective to produce an immune response comprising antibodies against an amyloid component derived from a prion precursor protein (PrP) including genetic variants of the PrP associated with hereditary amyloidosis and an adjuvant that augments the immune response to the amyloid component, and thereby treating the disorder, wherein the agent is PrP including genetic variants of the PrP associated with hereditary amyloidosis or AScr.

Claims 12-13: (Canceled)

Claim 14. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 11, wherein said agent induces an immune response directed against a neoepitope formed by said amyloid component with respect to said precursor protein.

Claim 15. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 11, wherein said amyloid component is AScr.

Claim 16. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 11, wherein said agent is PrP.

Claims 17-18: (Canceled)

Claim 19. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 11, wherein said agent is a peptide linked to a carrier molecule.

Claim 20. (Canceled)

Claim 21. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 11, wherein said adjuvant is selected from the group consisting of QS21, monophosphoryl lipid, and alum.

Claim 22. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 11, wherein said immune response is characterized by a serum titer of the antibodies of at least 1:1000 with respect to said amyloid component.

Claim 23. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 22, wherein said serum titer of the antibodies is at least 1:5000 with respect to said amyloid component.

Claim 24. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 11, wherein said immune response is characterized by a serum titer of the antibodies against the amyloid component corresponding to greater than about four times higher than a serum titer of antibodies measured in a pre-treatment control serum sample.

Claim 25. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 24, wherein said serum titer of the antibodies is measured at a serum dilution of about 1:100.

Claims 26-57: (Canceled)